(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE) a Christian. The Infidel has grown Christian, and the Christian furned Turk. (Much applause.)

Mr. Gochhane responded.

Count Pulzase was here called and said—It was in August, 1849, that Governor Kossush, with the remuant of the army, which amounted to very few, and who preferred rather to trust to Turkish hospitality than Russian promises; for those who had trusted to Russia, had been betrayed to Austria, and delivered to an ignominious detth, and yet it was not ignominious, because they had exaited the gallows by their patriotism. (Cheers.) Russia and Austria then threatened Turkey; to this first threat, the ministers, not the Bultan, replied that their law was sacred to them, and every one who turned Mussulman, would be protected; some of them accepted that offer, but Governor Kossuth and the great majority of his followers preferred rather to die than give up their religion, which was their greatest bliss. (Cheers.) But before this message reached Constantinople, the Suitan had sent word to reached Constantinople, the Suitan had sent word to reached Constantinople, the Suitan had sent word to Austria that they were their guests, they had claimed their hospitality, and eaten their bread and salt, and they would rather risk his city, crown, and people—would rather so to war than give them up. (Cheers.) This he did before he knew that France and England would support him; before America gave him any support. He did it because he knew if he did not respect the laws of hospitality and humanity, he would not be worthy to be the sovereign of a great empire. At a later period, it was provided by the diplomacy of Europe, and Austria, and Prussia, were satisfied that Kossuth and his companions should be sent into a remote corner of Asia. It was not the Emperer, but European diplomacy, that kept Kossuth in capitivity—(hear, hear)—until the interference of the United States—excuse me, gentlemen, but allow me to call it interference (laughter and cheers)—released him Allow me to respond, and acknowledge the principle of international interference against international oppression, which had released them, when ex

The toast of "the ladice" was then given, and Mr, Goodman replied.

Here there were loud cries for Van Buren.

Here there were loud ories for Van Buren.

Mr. Van Burnn then rose and said:

He had no idea that he would have been called upon. There was no subject upon which he was less fitted, particularly at this time. (Laughter) He had been engaged, for three or four days, in a cause which not only disqualified him for speaking at all, but particularly on this subject. (Laughter) He did not. therefore, propose to make any suggestions on this toast. But as there appeared to be a general desire that he should say something, and as a member of the bar I will speak of our distinguished guest, and what may be supposed to be the views of the New York bar and the public on his plans. (Hear, hear.) It seems, perhaps, late in the evening to interrupt the hilarity seriously or I may say to speak soberly, (laughter) but at the risk of interrupting that hilarity, I will say, I differ with a learned judicial functionary; (hear, hear) It doubt the truth of his remarks, that it would lead to riot and confusion. I am sure the learned Judge would not have introduced a question which would lead to such a result. (Cheers and laughter) Whatever relates to the concerns of nations relates to us. The United States cannot be an unconcerned spectator. It has now arrived at the position that whatever cencerns the interest of manhind in Europe or in the world concerns us. He would speak with the same frankness that he admired in the Governor Kossuth. The difficulty was a feeling of, he would aimost call it hostility between this country and Great Britain. (Cries of 'No, no," and 'Yes, yee.") He would repeat it, and he felt it was a predominant sentiment, and from what he had seen on the other side it was cordially reciprocated. (Laughter) It grew out of the natural co.flict to establish and maintain our independence. We seemed to have forgotten by the great stingel for Ireland, but this was forgotten by the great majority of the English people. The time hal arrived when we should change this regard for that people, and when I speak of the people. Mr. Van Bunen then rose and said The Free Press of the United States. Mn. Dana replied, and concluded by proposing Francis

Course Pulsza briefly responded by saying he had done ne more for the cause of Hungary than others of the ne more for the cause of Hungary than others of the followers of his illustrious chief, the Governor of Hungary, and introduced to the company Colonel Berzcenzoy.

Col. Brancenzov apologized for his promunciation of the English language, which he had been only acquainted with for eight months. He considered that to be a companien of Kossuth w. s. one of the proudest honors of a Rungarian. (Cheers) The Hungarians at home are appealing to God for the success of Kossuth's cause, and if the Turkish government, which was not a republic fostered the Magyar Chief, they naturally thought that the United States, which is a republic government would not refuse to aid them. He did not believe that the people of the United States would give them dinners, and acthing more.

The indicator of New Jersey was then togeted, and The judiciary of New Jersey was then toasted, and

Judge Hornblower responded, and the meeting shortly after separated at about one o'clock.

CONGRESSIONAL WELCOME. Mr. William Hunter, Chief Clerk of the State Depart ment, accompanied by Mr. Edward Curtis and Mr. Simeon Praper, waited upon Governor Kossuth to-day, by appointment, and presented to him a certified copy of the Resolution of Welcome passed by Congress. Mr. Hunter also handed to him a private letter from Mr. Webster which, it is supposed, related to his visit to Washington. which, it is supposed, related to his visit to Washington.
Governor Korsuru opened these papers, and, after
reading them, remarked with much emotion that he
felt highly honored to receive this mark of attention
from the Congress of the United States: it was the chief
honored his life; and that he would preserve and remember it, as the most signal of all distinctions that
ould be conferred upon an individual. His first
duty now was to hasten to Washington, to
take the earliest opportunity to express his gratitude
to the government and Congress. He had already
made engagement to the cities of Philadelphia and
Baltimore, which would detain him during the next
week; in the meantime he would convey to Mr. Webster,
by letter his thanks for the kind offer to introduce him
te the President; and he hoped on Morelay week, or
within a day or two thereafter, to be present in the City
of Washington But of the particular time of his arriwal he would advise the distinguished Secretary of State
in writing.

in writing.

Governor Kossuth then addressed his thanks to Mr.

Hunter for the acceptable manner in which he had discharged his duty.

DEPUTATION OF THE CLERGY.

The next deputation was one from the Protestant Evang-lical dergy, of all denominations, of New York, Brocklyn, and Williamsburg. It filled the entire hall of the Irvine House, and by the time it got into the ball roum that spartment was crowded almost to sufficien. The windows were darkened by the masses standing up The windows were darkened by the masses standing upciore against them. The greatest excitement prevailed.
When Kessuth made his appearance, accompanied by
some members of his suite, there was scarcely a spot for
him to stand on without being crushed, and there was
scarcely any light to read the address. Some of those
who were in the rear, ascended a table, and broke it
down with agreat crash.

The Chairman of the deputation. Rev. Dr. Keex, before Koscuth entered said it was the wish of the committee that there should be no expressions of applause.
Rev. Dr. French and The Chairman of the deputation of the committee that there should be no expressions of applause.
Rev. Dr. French — Fou cannot control a Methodist
from saying Amen. (Laughter)
Rev. Dr. Bowling. — There are some other good things
from which you cannot control them.

from which you cannot control them Some voices cried out, that it would be impossible to

empress applause.
This was found to be the case; for, on Mossuth making his appearance, there was a burst of applause.
Rev. Dr. Speaner then delivered the following ad-

This was found to be the case for, on Rossuth making his appearance, there was a burst of applianse.

Rev. Dr. Spencer then delivered the following address:—

To His Excentioner Governor Louis Kassurn—

Sin:—As a body of evangelical clergymen, belonging to different denominations of Christians in New York. Brooklyn. Williamsburg, and vicinity, we are permitted to address you. Sir, in common with our fellow officers, we bid you welcome to our land. We deeply sympathize with you and your oppressed country. Your avowed attachment to the flelly Word of God—your observance of the holy Sabbath, returning attention to secular affairs on that racred day, and attending the public worship of God—as well as your real in the cause of human freedom, have given us a high respect for your character as a Christian and as a patriot. But we wouk not offend by presconal encomium. We recognize your own worth, but so have a far more profound regard for that exceed and momentous cause which you advocate, and which you here represent—the right of all nations to be free. Like yourself, we lament that the freedom of so many European nations is imperfect, and in some of them, for the present, destroyed. Hungary bleefe; and we should be unworthy of the name of freemen, if our hearts alid not bleed with her. We are not ignorant of the history of that power which now holds her in its iron grape. From the days of Luther to the present time Ametria has been the bulwark of the Roman Sea, parteigaing in its deeds, juscifying its presentions, and arding round its throne with all the vigor of her miliary and deep tile power. She may be permitted to do so call, but our prayer is that she may soon learn there is a Gtd who judgeth in the earth. We cannot believe the land of them in a graph of a grow from hands on long politics with blood. We do trust and pray that Hungary at least shall soon be free. While we prize civil liberty, we believe them to register when it semething which her park they are registed in the larger of the Mohammedan power, is

larly enacted law, not regarding revolution a synonymous with freedom—and will so know their rights and be prepared to maintain them, that he civil or coolessatical tyranny can long oppress the where the Christian religion is free, men will be free—where religion is corrupted and ensiaved. The oppression of men will soon follow. We desire for the church no other patronage from the civil government of any nation, than equal freedom unto all denominations, and not to be robbed by that government of that sacred book of truth, that hely sabath, and that liberty of conscience, which are God's glits to men, and with which no civil or ecclesiastical authority has any right to interfere. We believe true religion to be the strongest safeguasd for human freedom. We place no reliance upon mere abstract speculations about human rights safed from the will and the Word of God, or upon the dreams of an infidel socialism. We cling to the Word of God—we cling to the Protestant faith as unfolded in the Word of God, and if we could make all rations hear us, we would say to them, "If the Son shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed." Whether in the previdence of God, the time is drawing migh when the great contest for principles shall fix the destiny of the world, is not for us to decide. One thing is obvious—the signs of the times are ominous of a fearful struggle. Our hope is in God, and, under him, in a faithful ministry, a witness bearing church, and true and faithful men in the more exalted apheres of civil and political influence. Such a sphere, sir, you occupy, and to that God we commend you adyour oppressed country. ICHABOD S. SPENCER, Presby'n Ch. (N. S.)

D. CURRIE. Methodist Episcopal Ch.

JOHN DOWLING, Baptist Ch.

WM. ADAMS. Presby'n Ch. (N. S.)

D. CURRIE. Methodist Episcopal Ch.

JOHN KONY. Reformed Dutch Ch.

WM. PATTON, Congregational Ch.

F. W. GEISENHAINER, Evang'l Luth'n Ch. JOHN KONY. Reformed Dutch Ch.

WM. MCLAREN, Ass. Reformed Presby'n Ch.

J. F. BUSC'HE, German Reformed Ch.

JOHN GRAHAM, Free Will Bap

KOSSUTH'S REPLY. After a pause, in which emotion seemed to be struggling, he said :-Gentlemen-I am really sorry that I was not aware that I should have such an important opportunity-the most important opportunity of manifesting sympathy with the cause I have th honor to advocate, or I would have made arrangements to answer the opportunity as it deserves. Still am I sorry that an engagement to-day, together with the state of my health, will not permit me to address you according to the exaction of the circumstan the case, unless I should not speak! any more to-day again. It is not because I consider the other engage-ments more important—for I consider this of higher ments more important—for I consider this of higher importance—uo matter how important any other engagement may be; but I have pledged my word, and therefore, I cannot avoid fulfilling it. I consider you the ministers of God, as giving in this, your address, the sanction of religion to the cause of Hungary; and there can be no higher sanction than the sanction of religion. I censider the Christian religion—the principles of which have been here stated by you—to be in such intimate connection with the freedom of the world, I am confident that mankind, restored to its freedom in all parts of the earth, will feel more attacked to those great principles of religion, by which not eally its happiness here, but its biles in heaven, can be secured. I am sure that, the free developement of human faculties—all that is comprised in the word liberty is, that only not contrary to the faith and religious feelings of humanity, but religion is the only basis on which the broad developement of freedom can rest. Your own people are an example I do not mention it as praise, for a man cannot derive praise from duty, but I mention it as a highly instructive fact, that the freest nation is also the most religious. You have spoken words of the greatest importance, and to which I wish to give the greatest publicity. I beg, at the earliest opportunity, to send you a written answer, and in communicating it to you, to communicate it also to the press, for I wish the whole country to know what are my principles in that respect. I thank you, gentlemen.

Kessuth then shook hands with the deputation, when importance-uo matter how important any other en-

Kossuth then shook hands with the deputation, when Dr. SPENCER said he had further to read the names at-

tached to the address. Kossuth-Even that is gratifying to me, and I thank you for it, because it shows that the ministers of different denominations of religion agree in the great principle which I represent, and have one sympathy, one feeling, one desire, for its success not only in Hungary, but throughout the world.

The deputation then withdrew.

KOSSUTH'S ADDRESS TO THE LADIES. The ladies of New York being desirous of showing their ympathy with suffering Hungary, and also of hearing the voice of her great advecate, Louis Kossuth has yielded to the solicitation of a committee of gentlemen, seting in behalf of the ladies, and will address them today, at 2 P. M. at the Metropelitan (late Tripler) Hall. Tickets of admission for ladies and gentlemen, at \$5 each for the parquette and first circle, and \$2 each for the upper gallery, may be obtained at the Astor House, Irvirg House, and New York Hotel; of the)Committee, at the Hall, or at the principal bookstores in Broadway. The doors will be open at noon. The seats will all be numbered. the voice of her great advocate, Louis Kossuth has

KOSSUTH IN BROOKLYN. We stated yesterday that the ercort of Rossuth to Brocklyn was under the command of Captain Neeley. This was a mistake. The escort was composed of the Ringgold Horse Guards, Captain Graham, and the Kings County Horse Guards, Captain Suydam. Capt. Neeley's troop did not form part of the ercort.

CIVIC INVITATION TO KOSSUTH TO VISIT BOSTON.

BOSTON.

In the Common Council, last evening, a joint resolution was passed unanimously layling Rossuth to visit Boston, and tendering him the hospitalities of the city. A committee of three from each branch was chosen to carry the resolution into effect.

NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND MASSAU STS

DOUBLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, Decem'r 28, 1851. News of the Morning.

Our special despatch from Washington in reference to the diplomatic corps versus Kessuth, betrays the secret of the trouble and fright of the official organs. So we go. If the diplomats of Austria and Russial submit to be snutbed by an official reception of Kossuth, he gains a great victory-if they pack up and pack off, it will be a still greater victory-the direct issue of war. In another sticle the bearings of this movement will be found more largely discussed. The affair between Kessuth and his brethren,

the lawyers, was rather of an exciting character. bere was quite a scene in consequence of Judge Duer's remarks, and Koseuth promptly replied, and carried the andience with him. The first speech

will be road with doen interest. The intelligence from California, brought by the steamer Daniel Webster, is of a very interesting character. The miners, who were about closing their labors for the season, appear to have done remarkably well, and have a large amount of gold on the way to the Atlantic States. We have accounts of a few more murders from the auriferous regions, but, as a general thing, the state of secrety seems greatly improved, and appearances indicate that Lynch law will soon be not only die

countenanced, but effectually put down. The mystery of the disappearance of a certain distinguished official character from Albany, and the mystery of the three million canal contract, seem to cover a splendid operation upon the State Treasury, of some sort. We shall doubtless hav more light upon the subject in a day or two. We

want light. Let it be brought to light. Nothing transpired yesterday of any extraordinary importance in the Senate. The day was wasted by Mr. Foote in reply to Mr. Rhett, and we suppose this day will be wasted by Mr. Rhett in reply to Mr. Foste, on the old rickety hobby of secession

The House was not in session. By the way of Washington, we are informed that James M. Wilson, one of the followers of Lopez, has been pardened by the Queen of Spain, who also supplied him with means to come home, from her own purse. It is not improbable that, when her Majesty becomes fully acquainted with the oircumstances under which the expeditionists were deluded, she will pardon them all, together with Mr. Thrasher, and send them home rejoicing.

According to a despatch from Boston, the choters is sweeping off the inhabitants of the Island of Jamakes with frightful rapidity. On one estate alone, it is asserted that there were as high as thirty or forty deaths a day. The visitation of this awful scourge was already manifesting itself in business affairs at Kingston.

Despatches from every quarter continue to Cour a relative to the cold weather. Much snow has fallen this senson, even as far south as Louisiana and Texas. The western prairies are covered with in to a great depth, and it is anti-spated that the polymette to Utab. Descret, and Oregon, will experence tor, this hardships in crossing over. In the botth, orperially on Lake Erle, there has already

been great suffering from the effects of the said and heavy storms. One vessel reached Buffalo yesterday, after having been out on the lake for fo lays. The crew had been reduced to a short allowence of food for several days, and were com-pelled to burn up all the wood they could spare, in order to avoid perishing from the cold.

We are sorry to hear that twenty-three lives were recently lost by the sinking of a steamer on White River.

The Cunard steamer Europa is now in her four teenth day out from Liverpool, with one week's later advices from all parts of Europe. She may be expected at any moment. The Collins stee has also been out nearly ten days, and will probably be here to-morrow, or early on Monday.

The Board of Assistants concurred, last evening, with the Board of Aldermen, in giving Mears. Russ & Reed a centract to pave Broadway with their durable and economical pavement. It is the best and cheapest method of giving perma nency to the pave of that beautiful thore and when finished it will be the finest avenue in the world. The first cost of such an improvement should not be considered for a moment. We must soen have other streets laid with these stone blocks. and then we shall be free from the dust and mud, which are at times such a nuisance. The Mayor will, without doubt, approve the act of the Common Council, and provide for the immediate execution of the contract.

The Revolutionary Central Committee of

New York for Promoting Insurrection and Democracy in Europe.

The advent of Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian chief, in this country, has produced, and will produce, among the people and in Congress—from the chief magistrate down to the lowest citizen—one of the most extraordinary movements of a revolutionary character that has taken place on this continent since the great mevement of 1776. The first distinct and positive popular organization for the public management of this movement, was the banquet given at the Astor House, and the subsequent meetings held at the same hotel, for the purpose of organizing a "Revolutionary Central Committee" in this city, to collect funds and procure a national loan for the promotion of an insurrection in Hungary, and, by consequence, a revolution throughout Germany, Italy, France, England, and other parts of the Old World. The following is an official publication emanating from this remarkable organization-the grandcentral revolutionary committee for European insurrection and the establishment of democracy :-

AID TO HUNGARY—ORGANIZAAION OF A CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

A large number of the citizens of New York met at the Astor House, on the afternoon of Tuesday, December 15, for the purpose of making some organised effort in aid of Hungarian independence. Hon. George Bamcroft was elected Chairman, and Mr. H. J. Raymond, Secretary. Simeon Drapper, Eq., stated in general terms the object of the meeting, saying that it had been called under the advice and at the request of the Mayor. He proposed that a finance committee of seven persons be appointed to receive, take charge of, and pay over to Governer Kosruth, any funds that might come into their hands for that purpose. This motion was carried, and the following gentiemen were appointed, by unanimous vote of the meeting:— AID TO HUNGARY-ORGANIZACION OF A CENTRAL

f the meeting:

George Newbold, Shepherd Knapp,
Moees II. Grinnell, Robert Emmet,
Wm. H. Aspinwall, Stewart Brown.

John J. Palmer.

Wm. H. Aspinwall
John J. Palmer
On motion of Mr. Draper, an Executive Committee
was appointed by the meeting, composed of the Finance
Committee and of the following persons, with power to
fill vacancies and to add to their number:—
fill vacancies and to add to their number:
fill vacancies and to add to their number:
fill vacancies and to add to their number:
fill vacancie Junius T. Stagg,
H. C. Bowen,
J. I. Rocrevelt,
Charles King,
R. H. Winstow,
Matthew Morgan,
Nathaniel B. Blunt,
Jacob Harsen,
Hornoe Greeley,
Parke Gcdwin,
Charles W. Sanford,
R. B. Celeman,
John N. Genin,
Morgan Morgans,
Henry Shaw,
George H. Franklin,
Mr. Sanford,
Charles J. Cromwell,

Jacob Harsen,
Horace Greeley,
Parke Gcdwin,
Charles W. Sanford,
R. B. Celeman,
John N. Genin,
Morgan Morgans,
Henry Shaw,
George H. Franklin,
Mr. Sanford,
Charles J. Cromwell,
Anthony L. Robbins,
P. T. Parnum,
After some further business, of no general importance, several propositions being referred to the Executive and Finance Committees, the meeting adjourned.

Many of the names which distinguish this committee have an historical character of no mean importance in this country. The Hon. George Ban-croft was a member of Mr. Pelk's Cabinet, afterwards Ambassador to England, and is well known as having published a very claborate history of the United States a few years ago. Charles King is the distinguished President of Columbia College in this city, and occupies a high position in the classical circles of this metropolis. John L. O'Sullivan was one of the promoters of the insurrection in Cuba, and was indicted last summer for attempting to get up an expedition in this city for the invasion of that island. Robert Emmet, and several other distinguished names on the list, are members of the famous Irish Directory, who collected, a few year ago, about forty thousand dollars to promote insur rection in Ireland, and to enable the suffering Irish people to cast off the brutal and bloody yoke of English tyranny in that unhappy land. Moses S. Beach is the son of Moses Y. Beach, a distinguished financier, who figures in the history of banking in this country for the last few years, as having been connected with half a dozen broken banks through out the republic, to say nothing of the recent ex-peditions to Cuba. John Van Buren, Theodore Sedgwick, and others, are distinguished politicians, eloquent, independent, and hostile to every species and color of slavery, whether in Europe or on this continent. Silas C. Herring is the very ingenious inventor of the everlasting Salamander Safe, in which all the money that may be collected to promote insurrection nd revolution in Europe, and to carry out the no ble stand indicated by Congress in their recent re colutions, will be deposited for safe keeping until it can be efficiently used to destroy the existence of European despetism of all kinds. John N. Genin, another of this distinguished committee, is the celebrated inventor of the Jenny Lind hat, which was so popular during last year, and who has just invented a Kossuth hat, which is purchased ten times as much as any other, during the present excitement and fever in favor of European liberty and against bloody despotism in the Old World George Newbold is one of the principal financiers of Wall street, and has been acquainted with the history of currency, and of money matters generally, for many years, and is able to manage the money market so as to raise a lean of any amount of millions for the great cause which the committee have in their safe keeping. Moses H. Grinnell is well known in this community as a distinguished and enterprising merchant, famous for building beautifully modelled elipper vessels, and who will furnish the insurroctionary committees of the whole world with any quantity of fast-sailing vessels to outstrip the lubbers of despotism, on either the Baltie or the Black Sea. Parke Godwin is a distinguished literary man and philosopher, in favor of liberty and equality to both blacks and whites, on both contiments; and is proceeding, as was stated the other evening at the Astor liquee banquet, to go over to England on the important mission of delivering ectures en pure American democracy in that land, and to teach the people there how to establish a republic on the ruins of the old and crazy monarchy which is tettering under its load of debt in our unfortunate fatherland. Horace Greeley and Henry Reymond have been two leading agitators in the abolition and free soil movements of Wm. H. leward; but in addition to the liberation of the

slaves of the South, and the abolition of all slavery

on this continent, they have now joined this im.

portant movement for the utter extirpation of destism and morarchy, of all shades, on the old continent, and the establishment of revolutionary governments, ett er by peaceful means, or war by sea and by land, the expenses of which are to be paid out of the sat scriptions now being collected all over the coun'ry. But above and beyond all the names on this important list, is that of P. T. Barnum, one of the most experienced and magnificent men of the age in all important undertakings, whether for the exhitition of an old negro woman or a beautiful angel from heaven, and who hasalways been successful, in spite of competition and opposition, and who, no doubt, joins this great movement against emperors, kings, and popes, under the firm belief that in about a year or two not a single vestige of despotism or misrule will exist in the Old World.

These are the distinguished names of persons possessed of means, talent and capacity, who have assumed the important position of conducting the operations of the organization row for the first time established on the highest principles of liberty and equality, for the pur, ose of aiding and assisting the Hungarian hero in returning to Europe, and of heading not only an insurrection and revolution for a republic in Hungary, but for republics all over Europe, and particularly in England, where exists the greatest difficulty to the progress of liberal opinions and the ultimate triumph of republican ideas. According to the best accounts, the money is tumbling in from all quarters to increase this fund, and to enlarge the means of operations in the Old World. Probably nearly twenty thousand dollars have been collected voluntarily, in various ways, during the last few days, in this metropolis; and in less than six weeks it is expected that two or three hundred thousand dollars will be received, in this and other places, by various sub-committees and sub-organizations, here and elsewhere throughout the republic. In the meantime, the excitement in favor of estab-

lishing permanent democracy in Europe, is, under the magic of Kossuth's talent and eloquence, increasing and extending every day, radiating from this central point to the remotest boundaries of this agitated and panting republic of nearly twenty-five millions of people. The President and Con-gress have sanctioned, by their votes and acts, all the declarations and views put forward by Kossuth in his recent erations and speeches, on Staten Island, Long Island, and in New York. Both houses have almost unanimously voted, with these orations before them, for giving a national welcome to Kossuth; and the President of the United States, under the authority of that vote, has sent a special messenger to New Yark to invite him to receive these courtesies at Wa hingten, in the presence of the assembled Congress of the nation. This great movement by the President and by Congress, is the first distinct and positive alteration in our famous policy of neutrality, which was established by Washington, about the close of the last century. A new Washington, it seems, has risen up in another hemisphere, crossed the Atlantic in a national vessel, and has swept all the old ideas on which we have acted for two-thirds of a century, entirely into oblivion and forgetfulness; and we are now in a fair way to take the highest and the most important position that any nation ever took in the history of the world-the leader of the civilized world in the great rege eration of nations, and in the promotion of insurrection and revolution, and the establishment of permanent republics throughout Europe. It is in this way that we pay back to England and to France their impudent interference, which they recently attempted to play off on us in relation to the affairs of Cuba. We shall return them their own coin with interest before twelve months are over, and they may as well prepare for it as not.

In the midst of there extrao dinary movements and revolutions of public opinion in this metropolis, radiating throughout the country—in the midst of the extraordinary vote of welcome passed by Congress, and the attentions about to be paid to Kossuth by the President of the United States in person, we understand that the European diplomatic corps in Washington, headed by M. Bodisso, ambassador of the Emperor of Russia, have been deliberating privately on the course which it becomes them to pursue as respresentatives of despotism in the Old World, and the sympathizers for kings and emperors, against the people of all class-es and all ranks on both sides of the Atlantic. It is stated that a proposition has been discussed in some quarter by the diplomatic corps, for the purpose of uniting in some general act of withdrawing from Washington-thus de manding their passports, the representatives of Europe now in Washington will come to this conclusion—that they may unite one and all in demanding their passports of the President in the face of the doings of the people and of Corgress; and we trust if such be the case, they will receive them, and that they will hasten

out of the country as fast as they can.

Such is the extraordinary position in which
this republic is now placed, in the face of the old rotten monarchies of Europe, by the acts of our Executive, of Congress, and of the people, commencing here and radiating throughout the country. It is time for Congress to follow up its action by increasing the navy-doubling our present steam power; for we may expect that the votes of Congress, the meetings of the people, and the collection of subscriptions, the organization of committees, and particularly the establishment of GRAND CENTRAL REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE IN this great city, will startle the despots of Europe, from the shores of England to those of the Black Sea. The action of our government is almost equivalent to a declaration of war against all Europe. It was just in this way that we got into war with Mexico-by the sudden action of the Pre sident and of Congress-without expectation, and

without serious reflection of its vast consequences. We are certainly on the threshold of great events. Every arrival from Europe will bring us ntelligence of the progress of the preparations for the revolution, which it is expected will break out in that part of the world at an early day. This revolution, it is thought, will commence in France. and extend throughout Germany, Italy, Hungary, and England as well. The radicals of England will like to have a finger in the pie. According to present appearances, there will be plenty of sparring and quarrelling among parties and factions, until the Presidential election in France. Then will come the great issue. On the Continent, the sgitation will commence in Paris, and from that point it will extend and diverge, like rays of light from the sun, to all quarters. England is preparing for the emergency, and endeavoring to avoid it. The ministry of that country are about to propose an extension of the franchise: but this probably will only whet the appetite of the radicals. The will want more, and will combine with the general revolutionary tendency throughout the Continent. All these movements in Europe, tending to the establishment of republics over the whole continent, will receive force and strength by such action as may be taken in this country on the subject of intervention, by the action of parties in the approaching Presidential election, as well as of that of Congress, and by the contribution of funds in the United States. The revolutionary committee at the Astor House was 1 ot appointed to solicit subscriptions for the cause of Hungary alone, but to forward revolution generally in the Old World. When that great contest is commenced on the other side of the Atlantic, nothing can impede its pregress, as long as there is a vestige of the old institutions remaining. When that is effected, it is said, those in this country who may be engaged in the work, will rise up in the North and sweep off slavery in the Southern States. A terrible commotion would be the consequence. Indeed, according to all appearances, we are going to have stirring times everywhere-on both sides of the Atlantic-within the next year or two.

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Question.

Kossuth is the universal sensation. The enthusiasm for the man and his cause falls little short of a panic or a popular delirium. But in this extraordinary excitement, enthusiasm, and agitation, we may detect the development of principles, facts, movements and purposes, of the most stu-pendous character. The great missionary of Hun-garian and European emancipation—the Messiah of democracy—whose arrival has been hailed as "the second coming of Christ," has startled the American people with the grandeur of his continental theory, the part which we are called upon to play, and the splendid results which are to follow the overthrow of the despots and the Pope.

The programme is magnificent. Upon the fascinating idea of "the solidarity of the peoples," all Europe south of Russia is to rise at once, strike at once, and move at once, in the same cause, and for the same objects of popular rights and popular sovereignty. And all that England and the United States are asked to do, is to hold the rugged Russian bear-the ruthless Czar of all the Russiasheld him, and see fair play. The plan is received with acclamation by the Corporation-the pressgang cry amen!-the First Division of the New York State Militia respond with their loud huzzasthe churches are seized with warlike enthusiasm-Dr. Beecher shouts from Brooklyn, "He is here! Glory to God in the highest! Peace on earth; but down with the despots." And to cap the climax of our admiration, even the lawyers open their heads, their hearts, and, most wonderful of all, their pockets, to the common cause. Well may Archbishop Hughes stand off in dumb amazement. Well may the government at Washington tremble in their shoes, while they are dragged into co-operation by popular enthusiasm. A European war before us; and the tremendous responsibilities of a hand in the game may well alarm the delicate sensibilities of Mr. Fillmore and his cabinet.

But there is an internal view of the subject, of reater moment than a war with Europe. It is in the rebound of the work of revolution from Europe to our shores—a renewed and combined assault of all the elements and powers of abolition for the extinction of Southern slavery, at the hazard of a dissolution of the Union.

To these contingencies the present agitation and excitement are inevitably tending. Dr. Kinkel, the avant courier of this new epoch, commenced the work upon a small scale. But a greater, and mightier, and more active agitator-the great Magyar-has followed close upon his heels. He has roused the popular sympathy to a state of frenzy for bleeding Hungary; but while the cause of Hungary is nominally his mission, he is the admitted chief of the whole continental conspiracy. His mission is the liberation of Europe; but Kinkel and the abolitionists have blended with it the abo

lition of slavery in the South. There have been some singular incidents con-nected with the honors paid to Kossuth in this city. We find ministers of the gospel, European socialists, modern abolitionists, deputations of colored people, and Southern slaveholders, all uniting to pay reverence to the great apostle of liberty. The descendant of the great Calhoun of South Carolina, and of the family of the almost sainted Madison of Virginia, meet on the same level with the abolitionists and the free blacks, responding the same sentiments of sympathy, and receiving, as they had a right to expect, the same courte The address of the colored deputation, headed by Downing, (so widely celebrated for his famous oysters,) falls short, if anything, of the "material, financial, and co-operative aid" so lavishly promised by Messrs. Calhoun and Madison, the patriotic Floridians. In fact, the popular furore has carried away all men-of all parties, all sects, all sections, and all colors-without stopping to count the costs or the consequences Archbishop Hughes and General Webb of the Courier, alone endeavor to stem the stiff currentthe latter from sympathy with the financial embarrassments of Austria, and the other from sympathy with the Pope. But the overwhelming torrent bears down all opposition, and Kossuth. Hungary, and liberty, are the universal cry.

But there are symptoms, in this excitement, of a deep and widespread revival of the slavery agitation. The seeds of abolition are sown broadcast, as it were, in a fresh soil, and a plentiful harvest will appear in due season. The compromise measures are only an armistice on the slavery question -- a temporary suspension of hostilities. The old issue will continue to be fought over again and again, till slavery is abolished or the Union is broken up. The Central Committee of Finance in the cause of Hungary are known to sympathize largely with Seward and the abolitionists, who, discomfitted in the recent struggle, are impatient for another onslaught upon the domestic institutions of the South. The singular unanimity of all the abolition elements in their devotion to Kossuth, and the open avowals of the mission of Dr. Kinkel, admit of no doubt of the great object at the bottom of all this abolition enthusiasm. It is not the liberation of Europe, but, we repeat, the revival of the slavery agitation through the agency of the European convulsion, and the emancipation of the slaves of the South by an overwhelming descent of all the forces of the Northern abolitionists, in the Presidential election. or upon the legislation of Congress.

All these singular facts attending the Kossuth excitement-the overwhelming enthusiasm-the generous contributions on all sides-the mingling of all parties and all colors in their expressions of admiration, from the high-toned chivalry of the South to the imitative blacks of the North, are all but the prefiguration of the approaching convulsion, with its widespread and tremendous consequences. A crisis is upon us, and the sympathy and the agitation excited by these revolutionary visionaries from the Old World, threaten to drive us headlong to the rescue, in defiance of all examples, all hazards, and all results. It is impossible that the South can escape the effects of a universal liberating movement-The popular sentiment of all Europe, and the feelings and antagonism of a formidable party in the North, are dead set againt our Southern institution of slavery. Let the despots of Europe be overthrown; but let the South look well to the ultimate consequences, and prepare for the reaction. Let Congress prepare for war, and the South for an early abolition of BLACK BLAVERY, or a dissolution of the Union.—
Terrible times are at hand. All those who can dispose of their real estate and other property in this city at present prices, should sell out at once, and remove elsewhere, for in either alternative—a dissolution of the Union of the Union. lution of the Union or the abolition of slavery-New Yerk would, in a few short years, present the gloomy spectacle of her ships rotting at her wharves, and the grass growing in her streets.

Many. DELIER.—The first concert of this vocalist came off at Tripler Hall on Thursday evening. Although the night was extremely cold, we found an audience there amounting to about two thirds of the house; but as efforts are usually made on such occasions to have what is called a good show, we attach no importance to this circumstance. The programme was excellent, and was divided into two parts, each being a distinct class of composition. The first feature was the grand overlure. " Fidella." which, under the guidance of the talented must cian and eminent composer, Mr. W. Vincent Wallace, was executed with very effective artistic ability. The next was an aria from "Roberto Devereug." which was rendered in excellent style by Bettini. Mile Deitle was then introduced in the cavatina, "O Mia Fernaudo," but then introduced in the caratina, "O Mia Fernando," but whether from nervourness, or diffidence inseparable from a first appearance, we were much disappointed in its execution. In the grand due from "La Favorita, with Siguer Marina, there seemed to us to be too great a disperity in the voices, one being full and deep in its volume, and the other too thin and shrill, which inset always prevent a harmonicus biending of tones. In the Romando Francaira, "L'Africaire," Mile D dile appears to much more advantage as also in the grand due from La Favorita," with Beittin, both being encored. The taste for good much has progressed ranging in this city, and notifing but intrinsic worth can now be successful. We think Mills. Delile every way suited to light open ranger, and the great secret of professional success depends upon an arti t pursuing a scure in which both natural and acquired talent can be successfully displayed.

The Kossuth Excitement and the Slavery NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. VERY INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Extraordinary Movement of Poreign Ministers. Rumored Threat to Withdraw

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

from the Capital.

The Canal Contract Excitement as Albany.

Terrible Ravages of the Cholera at Jamaica.

Disasters on the Western Waters, and Melantholy Loss of Life.

SERIOUS EFFECTS OF THE COLD WEATHER. THE GALE ON LAKE FRIF 20., 20., 20.

Highly Important from Washington. GREAT EXCITEMENT AMONG THE FOREIGN MINISTERS -A GENERAL DIPLOMATIC MOVEMENT IN THE PROSPECTIVE.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD. WAPHINGTON, DEC. 19-P. M.

I have been informed, from pretty good authority, that all, or rearly all, the ambassadors of the European. powers, representing monarchies in the Old World, have had several consultations as to the proper course to be pursued, in consequence of the projected public reception of Korsuth by the President and Congress, on his arrival in this city. Some go so far as to be favorable to a union with the Russ'an and Austrian ministers, in a withdrawal from Wash'ngton, and a threat to demand their passports for the public insult thereby given to their several governments.

LIBERATION OF ANOTHER LOPEZ PRISONER - DEATH OF JOEL R. POINSETT, ETC. MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1851. The Republic, of this morning, publishes a letter from the Spanish Minister to Mr. Webster, communicating the pardon of James M. Wilson, one of the Lopez expeditionists, in consequence of a most affecting appeal from is mother to the President, which was sent to the Queen of Spain, and who, in consequence, liberated him, and has letter from the Minister cays, that setting acide all other considerations but that of restoring happiness to the unfortunate mother, and restoring her erring and misguided son, whose despair is described in such simple and touching terms, that they have not falled to affect the benevolent heart of her Majesty.

Joel R. Poinsett, formerly Minister to Mexico, died at Statesburg, S. C., on Friday last, aged seventy-three.

Senator Foote will leave here on Monday for Mississipp, when should the Legislature re elect him in places of Jefferson Davis, which he thinks they will do, he will resign the Governorship, and return in a few weeks to Washington.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

| WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1851.

Business commenced at half past twelve. NEW SENATOR PROM MISSISSIPEI Mr Hunran (dem), of Va , presented the credentials f John J. McRhea, appointed by the Governor of Mis-

sissippi to fill the vacancy in the Senate occasioned by the resignation of Col. Jefferson Davis, till the Legislature shall elect a successor. Mr. McRees appeared, and was sworn.

Mr. Miller appeared and was sworn.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. Miller (whig), of New Jersey, gave notice of abill making an appropriation for the improvement of rivers and barbors.

bill making an appropriation for the improvement of rivers and harbors.

CLERK EOR THE PRINTING COMMITTEE.

Mr. BORLAND (dem.), of Arkanssa, introduced a resolution for allowing the Committee on Printing a clerk. Adopted.

POST ROUTES IN NEW YORK.

Mr. SEWARD, (free soil) of N. Y. Introduced a joint resolution for establishing certain post routes in New York.

INQUEST RELATIVE TO FLOGGING IN THE NAVY.

Mr Gwin. (dem.) of Cal., introduced a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Navy to lay before the Senate all letters received by that department concerning flogging in the savy.

THE UNITED STATES COURTS

Mr. Firm, (whig) of N. Y., introduced a bill amending the act regulating the manner of holding the United States Courts, in cases of sickness or disability of the District Judges.

States Courts, in cases of scaners or deadinty of the Dis-trict Judges.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE REPERRED TO COMMITTEES.

Mr. HUNTER moved that so much of the President's message as relates to finances. military and naval affairs, foreign relations, public lands, and improvements of the lakes, rivers and harbors, be referred to the appropriate

MISCELLANEOUS.

binding of certain documents, was taken up and pared.
Several bills ordered to be engrossed yesterday were taken up and pared.

THE CUMBERLAND DAM.

Mr. UNDERWOOD moved to take up the bill for the regal of the Cumberland dam. Lost.

pair of the Comberiand & Resolution

Was then taken up, and Mr. Foors, (dem.) of Miss, resumed bis remarks. He read letters written to Virginia, concerning the propriety of interferuce by that State to prevent collision between South Carolina and the general government. He examined the Missouri Comprehense line, which was demanded by the Nashville convention, and confidered it nothing but the Wilmot Proviso upon all territory norther 50 00. By the admission of Canifornia it was said, the Wilmot Proviso was enacted. He wanted to know if it would not be equally enacted if California was admitted with her southern boundary on 50 5% it was nothing but the Wilmot Provise above that line, and below it was left open. He things in California had full power to change her condition in the California had full power to change her condition in the condition of the savety should be forever prohibited nearth of the Santh had get before the condition of the savety should be forever prohibited nearth of the savety should be forever prohibited nearth of the savety question were adverte to the South Such an imputation was unjust towards the Fresident. He had a letter from Judge shave of New Mexico, and said be would attach to his printed speech delivered in the Benate Inspection of the lawery question were adverte to the South Such an imputation was unjust towards the Fresident. He had a letter from Judge shave of New Mexico, and said be would attach to his printed speech delivered in the Benate last March, wherein it was maintain d that the Fagility Shave low and the said all he country specials. A condition of the law. The Senator had bailt up a party spainer the constitutionality of the law. He real at length from the speech of Mr. Rhett on that considerate and contrage operation to the law. The Senator had bailt up a party spainer the constitutionality of the law. He real at length south the sonation of the party and a designation of the south had said all he counts and the second of the south had been considered by the said

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